Number 353. THE June 8, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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HAS removed his ſtore to the houſe formerly occupied by Major Irwin, nearly oppoſite the new brick houſe ſouth Second ſtreet, where he has juſt received and now opening, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1793.

Whereas by the will of Geo. Croghan, no act done by any executor is valid, without the approbation of Barnard Gratz—And whereas, I am conſtituted an attorney in fact for Barnard Gratz, I do hereby make known to all perſons, that any contract made with, or any payment made to William Powell, or any other of the executors without ſuch approbation, or mine, ſhall not be regarded. In the mean time all perſons are warned not to treſpaſs, by cutting wood, or otherwiſe, upon the lands of the late Geo. Croghan.

MICHAEL GRATZ.

May 23, 1793.

State of Pennſylvania.

MILITIA LAW.

An ACT for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Sect. XXV. AND *be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That no civil proceſs ſhall be ſerved on any commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, at any regimental review or training of any company, or while going to or returning from the place of ſuch review or training.

Sect. XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That for the purpoſe of collecting and levying the fines that ſhall be incurred as well for non-attendance on days of exerciſe, as for neglect of performing tours of duty, and alſo all ſuch fines as ſhall be impoſed by courts martial, on perſons belonging to their reſpective brigades, it ſhall and may be lawful for the brigade inſpectors to appoint one or more proper perſons by warrant, under their reſpective hands and ſeals, to be collectors of the ſaid fines, and the ſaid collectors, by virtue of the ſaid warrants, ſhall be authoriſed and empowered to call on every delinquent that ſhall be named in the liſts to be furniſhed to them by the ſaid inſpectors, and demand payment of the ſaid fines, and of five per centum on the amount thereof, for their trouble in collecting the ſame, and on neglect or refuſal of ſuch payment, then the ſaid collectors ſhall proceed to levy the ſaid fines with coſts equal to thoſe received by conſtables or ſheriffs in ſimilar caſes, by diſtreſs irrepliviſable and ſale of the offenders goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in like manner, and with like effect as the collectors of taxes may or can do, by virtue of any law or laws of this commonwealth, *Provided*, That in the caſe of ſeizure of lands or tenements, the ſame notice ſhall be given previous to the ſale thereof, as is required in caſe of land ſold by a ſheriff, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, and no proceſs ſhall iſſue, to ſtay the execution of ſuch warrant, unleſs in the caſe of the ſeizure of real eſtates, *Provided always*, That it any perſon ſhall think himſelf aggrieved in the ſeizure of his lands and tenements, he may enter an appeal before the judges of the next court of common pleas, for the proper county, and on the parties giving ſufficient ſecurity, within fifteen days next after any lands or tenements ſhall be ſeized or diſtrained as aforeſaid, to proſecute ſuch appeal with effect, the judges ſhall receive the ſame, and ſtay further proceſs, and the ſaid judges ſhall return every ſuch appeal on the firſt day of the next term, and the court ſhall direct a trial by jury of the county, as in caſes of debt, whoſe verdict ſhall be final and concluſive, and that except in extraordinary caſes, of which the court ſhall judge, all ſuch appeals ſhall be tried at the term to which ſuch returns ſhall be made. *Provided alſo*, That in caſe real eſtates be ſold as aforeſaid, ſuch ſale ſhall be made by the ſheriff of the county, who ſhall make a ſufficient deed for the ſame; and if any collector appointed by any brigade inſpector as aforeſaid, and having accepted of his appointment, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform his duty, he ſhall for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay, at the diſcretion of the courts of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, within this commonwealth, any ſum not exceeding forty dollars.

Sect. XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That any perſon who ſhall or may be appointed by any brigade inſpector, within this ſtate, to collect the militia fines, ſhall be bound to account with, and pay over to the inſpector of the brigade, by whom he ſhall have been ſo appointed, all the monies by him received for fines, within ten days after demand thereof ſhall be made, and all and every ſuch perſons refuſing to render or ſettle his account, in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to have his goods, chattels, lands and tenements within this ſtate ſeized and ſecured by warrant, under the hand and ſeal of the inſpector of the brigade in which ſuch delinquent collector hath or may have acted, directed to the ſheriff or coroner of the proper county, who ſhall make report of his proceedings: and if there are no ſuch goods, chattels, lands or tenements, or they being ſeized, he ſhall continue to withhold, or refuſe to ſettle his account of fines received, then, and in that caſe, the ſaid inſpector ſhall iſſue his warrant, under his hand and ſeal, directing the ſheriff or coroner of the county in which the delinquent may be, to ſeize and take his body, and commit the ſame to the common goal of the county there to continue, without bail or mainprize, until he ſhall exhibit and ſettle his accounts as aforeſaid, and diſcharge the coſts of proſecution, and all and every collector, appointed as aforeſaid, who hath, or ſhall, upon ſettlement of his account, be found to have a balance due by him of the fines collected, and ſhall not, within ten days after demand made by the inſpector, diſcharge and pay the full amount thereof, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid inſpector, immediately to iſſue his warrant to the ſheriff or coroner, to levy the ſum due by ſuch delinquent collector, by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with coſts and charges, which diſtreſs and ſale ſhall be made in manner before directed for tour and muſter fines and fines impoſed by courts martial, but if no ſuch goods and chattels, lands or tenements can be found, then to ſeize and take the body of ſuch offender, and commit him to the common goal, there to remain for the ſpace of ſix months, unleſs he ſhall ſooner diſcharge the debt, or procure ſuch ſecurity, that the ſame ſhall be diſcharged within a reaſonable time, as may ſecure and ſatisfy the ſaid inſpector.

Sect. XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all and every of the fines and forfeitures by this act made payable, and the mode of recovery not herein before particularly pointed out, ſhall be recovered by the inſpectors of the ſeveral brigades, in the name and for the uſe of the commonwealth, by action of debt, before a juſtice of the peace, or in any court of record within this commonwealth, as from the amount thereof, they ſhall be more properly cognizable, and the ſaid inſpector ſhall account for, and pay yearly, to the treaſurer of the commonwealth, all ſuch fines as he ſhall receive by virtue of this act.

Sect. XXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all monies paſſing into the treaſury by virtue of the directions of this act, ſhall be appropriated as a fund, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the neceſſary officers for carrying this law into effect, and of equipping and furniſhing the militia with every neceſſary apparatus for the defence and ſecurity of the ſtate, the ſurplus, if any, to be appropriated in in ſuch manner, and to ſuch uſes, as the general aſſembly ſhall from time to time direct and appoint. And the treaſurer of the commonwealth ſhall keep all the monies ariſing from fines by the militia law, ſeparate from all other monies, and keep a ſeparate book of the ſame, and the expenditures thereof, purſuant to the directions of this act.

Sect. XXX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the brigade inſpector, and two reputable citizens, ſhall appraiſe the horſe of each perſon, ſerving as a light horſeman, immediately before every time of going into actual ſervice, and enter the ſame in a book, and in caſe ſuch horſe ſhall be killed, or die in actual ſervice, or be taken by the enemy, otherwiſe that by neglect, he ſhall be paid the full value of his horſe, according to the ſaid appraiſement, by an order to be drawn by the inſpector on the militia fund, in the hands of the treaſurer, for that purpoſe.

Sect. XXXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any officer, non commiſſioned officer, or private militia man, or volunteer acting with the militia, reſiding in this ſtate, having a family, ſhall be killed, or ſhall die of his wounds, received in the ſervice of this ſtate, his widow, child or children, ſhall be entitled to ſimilar relief, and under the ſame regulations and reſtrictions, as were provided by the act, entituled "An act to provide for the more effectual relief of the widows and children of the officers and privates of the militia, who have loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country;" paſſed on the twenty ſeventh day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and if any officer, non commiſſioned officer or private militia man, or volunteer acting with the militia, reſiding in this ſtate, ſhall be wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate, he ſhall be entitled to ſimilar relief, and under the ſame regulations and reſtrictions as had been provided by an act, entituled An act to alter and amend the act, entituled An act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen who in the courſe of the late war have been wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate or of the United States;" paſſed the tenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.

Sect. XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly ſell, buy, take or exchange, conceal or otherwiſe fradulently receive any arms, accoutrements, colors or drums belonging to this ſtate, or the United States, on any account or pretence whatſoever; the perſon ſo offending, being convicted thereof before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace of the city or county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value of ſuch arms or accoutrements, to be aſcertained by the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods and chattels by the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to ſuch offender, and for want of ſuch diſtreſs ſhall commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the county, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months, unleſs ſuch money ſhall be ſooner paid, and in every ſuch caſe the proof of the property ſhall be made by the poſſeſſor of ſuch arms and accoutrements.

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Sect. XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That an act entitled, "An act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed on the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, a ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed the twenty ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, the ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed on the twenty firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three; alſo, a further ſupplement thereto, paſſed on the twenty ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three; alſo, ſo much of an act, paſſed on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, entitled, "An act for the more effectually ſecuring and recovering for the uſes of the commonwealth the monies due for exciſe and militia fines, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," as comes within the intent, meaning, and purview of this act; alſo, a further ſupplement to the ſaid recited acts, paſſed

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Sect. XXXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall knowingly ſell, buy, take or exchange, conceal or otherwiſe fradulently receive any arms, accoutrements, colors or drums belonging to this ſtate, or the United States, on any account or pretence whatſoever; the perſon ſo offending, being convicted thereof before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace of the city or county where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value of ſuch arms or accoutrements, to be aſcertained by the ſaid juſtice or juſtices, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods and chattels by the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to ſuch offender, and for want of ſuch diſtreſs ſhall commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the county, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding three months, unleſs ſuch money ſhall be ſooner paid, and in every ſuch caſe the proof of the property ſhall be made by the poſſeſſor of ſuch arms and accoutrements.

Sect. XXXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſuit or ſuits ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done in purſuance of this act, the action ſhall be laid in the county where the cauſe of ſuch action did ariſe, and not elſewhere, and the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or actions to be brought, may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, and if the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants in ſuch actions, or if the plantiff or plantiffs ſhall be non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgment ſhall be given againſt the plantiff or plantiffs, the defendants ſhall have treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other caſes to recover coſts by law.

Sect. XXXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That an act entitled, "An act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed on the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, a ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed the twenty ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; alſo, the ſupplement to the ſaid act, paſſed on the twenty firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three; alſo, a further ſupplement thereto, paſſed on the twenty ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three; alſo, ſo much of an act, paſſed on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, entitled, "An act for the more effectually ſecuring and recovering for the uſes of the commonwealth the monies due for exciſe and militia fines, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," as comes within the intent, meaning, and purview of this act; alſo, a further ſupplement to the ſaid recited acts, paſſed

on the twenty second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, be, and and the same are hereby repealed and made null and void. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to revive any former law, or part of a law, which in and by any of the said recited acts is repealed and made void. *Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to repeal, alter and dispense with the powers, authorities or duties of the present lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this commonwealth, or of any other officer or person under the militia laws that have been enforced in this state, immediately before the passing of this act, until by new appointments under this act, their respective functions and duties shall have devolved on other persons; and that the said present lieutenants and other proper officers are hereby authorised, required and enjoined to collect, or cause to be collected, all such fines and forfeitures as have been, or shall be incurred during the continuance of their respective commissions, and pay in the same, agreeably to this law or the late laws aforesaid, on or before the first day of January next.

Sect. XXXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Governor shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this law, and of the rules of discipline, approved and established by Congress in their resolution of the twenty ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, to be printed in the English and German languages, and distributed throughout the state, so that every general and field officer, every brigade inspector, and every captain, be furnished with one copy; and it shall be the duty of exery captain, at every company meeting, to read, or cause to be read, to the company, the same, or such part thereof as he may think necessary.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL POWEL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April the 11th, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from the Archipelago, several vessels, under Russian colours, loaded with grain, have been taken by a French frigate.

Semonville's arrival is still retarded, and it is now believed that the Porte will follow the example of other powers, and refuse to acknowledge him.

Egypt is desolated by a cruel famine —At Cairo, the streets are filled with the dead bodies of the poor wretches who have fallen a prey to its ravages. The plague has again appeared on a sudden at Smyrna.

SWITZERLAND, Feb. 21.

The sovereign council of Berne resolved, after a long sitting of the 20th inst. to accede to the proposals made by the directory of Zurich, of recommending an official correspondence with M. Barthelemy, minister of the French republic.

The cantons of Bazil, Schaffhouse, Appenzell, and the towns of St. Galles, Biel, and Mulhausen, also declared their adherence to the judgment of the directory of Zurich.

The other states of the Helvetic corps only waited the determination of Berne to follow its example.

LEYDEN, April 1.

"Head Quarters of the Prussian army, at Laubach, on the Hanscrue, March 23.

"We are encamped here at the distance of two leagues from Simeria, which is occupied by our troops.

"In a little time we shall advance against Cructznach.

"Our van guard, under the command of Col. Seculi, having fallen in with the enemy on the road, repulsed them the first day, on the second he was repulsed in turn, but on the third he beat the French, and drove them as far as Bingen. The loss on either side was trifling. As our corps was not sufficiently numerous it retired to Stromberg. We should have already been masters of Bingen, had not a spy, a native of Cruetznach, informed the enemy of our march. He has been arrested, and will soon suffer punishment.

"This day four Prussian regiments passed the Rhine at St. Goar, to join us. We are informed also, that several Austrian regiments of the army of prince de Hohenlohe have quitted Treves under the command of Gen. Kalkreuth, to form a junction with our troops. When they arrive, we shall form together a body of 40,000 men, commanded by that general, who will proceed to Mentz in order to lay siege to it."

France has now at sea, and armed ready for sea, one hundred and ninety four ships of war, exclusive of gun boats and cutters. In addition to these five ships of the line have just been launched, and six others on the stocks, rapidly advancing. Many insurrections of the people have happened in Spain, against the magistrates of the government, on this account near one hundred thousand muskets had been distributed in several provinces, to awe the people.

BARCELONA, (Spain) March 2.

The superintendant of the cannon foundery of this city has been arrested. He is accused of having kept up a correspondence with the French, and it is said that papers have been found in his custody, which will tend to convict him. Several Catalonians have also been arrested. They are suspected of having had the perfidious design of setting fire to the powder magazine.

Twenty three French merchant ships have been carried into one of the ports situated at the distance of two leagues from this city. The convoy consisted of twenty seven ships, but four of them escaped.

We are informed from Alicant, that our fleet is to be joined by that of England at that port. Large magazines of provisions, particularly of biscuit, are forming there.

LONDON, April 1.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of Dantzic. The partition of Poland is not indeed avowed, but actually carrying into execution by those powers who have so repeatedly, solemnly, and recently, disclaimed any such intention. Thus while we are at war, to prevent the aggrandizement of France by violence and rapine, the very powers whose arms we are afflicting, with whom it is possible, we may be acting in concert, are openly aggrandizing themselves by the same injustice and rapine, which we are fighting to prevent.

The month of March has been a month of carnage. In the course of it, 30,000 human creatures have been swept by violence from the face of the earth; but as they perished by the fortune of war, the accounts of the conflicts in which they fell, of the plains covered by the dead, of the hospitals crowded with the dying, of the air infested by the stench of maimed and mutilated bodies, and putrifying wounds, are perused by the most compassionate without horror, and by the most delicate without disgust!

The following is a translation of the order of his Catholic majesty for the expulsion of Frenchmen from Spain, addressed to the governor of Castile.

"SIR,

"Hostilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and considering them as aggressors, according to the advice given by Ladislos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of Catalonia; under this supposition his majesty, without waiting for the conclusion, which his extraordinary council will address to him, wills, that proceeding be immediately taken to expel from this kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all Frenchmen, not housekeepers: and that notice be given to each of them, without loss of time, to depart from the place of their residence in eight days time, under the penalties established in like cases.

"The day shall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and measures will be taken to prevent their concealing themselves, or avoiding the most direct road. I inform your excellency of the order of his majesty, in order that the council may cause his royal resolution to be executed with zeal and activity.

(Signed)
DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA.

American Affairs.

ALBANY, May 16.

Last week, the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, one of the commissioners for treating with the western Indians, with a number of Quaker and other gentlemen in his suite, left this city, on his way (by Oswego and Niagara) to the Miami village, where the treaty is shortly to be held. From Schenectady he proceeded by water, with eight large batteaus which had been provided for that purpose, and for transporting stores, baggage, &c.

From the Bennington paper of the 4th of May.

"We hear from Niagara by Mr. Hathaway, who left there on the 23d of April, that the Indians had sat in grand council for a number of days, and had concluded their business the day before he came away— the council consisted of the Six Nations, together with the Delawares, and several other nations who reside upon the shores of the western lakes, in their debates many of the chiefs discovered much natural eloquence, their gestures were strong yet expressive, they spoke very loud in general, and some of them very lengthy; the Farmers Brother, a Senecca chief, spoke almost three hours in one harangue. The final result was peace generally: they unanimously agreed to meet the Americans in the grand convention, that is about to be holden in June next, on the south side of lake Erie; and for the purpose of making the peace more permanent and extensive, they have appointed Brant, who is now their king of kings, to go and convene all those tribes who live to the northwest of lake Ontario. He accordingly the day after set out for that purpose: it cannot be doubted that all those northern Indians, are fully determined upon peace, and will do every thing in their power to effect the same; their situation, if nothing else, compels them to be at peace with the people of the states; they are so contiguous to us, that if occasion required, we might with the greatest ease extirpate them from the face of the earth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, produced his credentials to the President of the United States; he was received and acknowledged as minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.

"We are jangling among ourselves about privateering. The British merchants at the head of a party [illegible] called a meeting of the citizens to [illegible] sent a petition to the governor, not to allow privateering vessels to go out of this port. The meeting is to be held to-morrow, when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

In the (Dublin) Hibernian Journal of Feb. 11, appears the following advertisement.—"For sale, by John Millikin, bookseller, No. 32, &c. An answer to Paine's Rights of Man; by John Adams, Esq. formerly president of the American Congress.—Price 1s. N. B. This pamphlet, which does great honor to the abilities of Mr. Adams, is a complete refutation of Mr. Paine's wild doctrines.

The following particulars from the General Advertiser, are collected from passengers on board the brig Sally, from Cape Francois.

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchial energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the convention by letter, (who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least) and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with commissioners being dispatched by the convention to apprehend him; but mention that Beurnonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etat major, some passengers affirm, others mention that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight—*but not one private.*

Mere vague reports of French distress, French defeats, counter-revolutions, &c. may answer in England, but in America we have such recent proofs of the measures taken by the British ministry, and their emissaries, to propagate falshoods, that they are viewed here as the last effort of a weak, expiring opposition. We know that Mein and Fleming Draper, Rivington, &c. were employed to print every kind of abuse against our revolution; but their weekly publications were known to be the ebullitions of tories, headed by their noted champion Massachusettensis. At that time these paragraphs were retailed in the court prints in England, as the real state of affairs in America. The fracas between Mein, and our late worthy patriot Captain Dashwood, it is probable was at the time, held forth in their prints, as the formidable rencountre of a body of counter revolutionists.—Mein, it is true, got wounded in the head, but whether the 'lower part of his belly' was injured in this engagement, is not thoroughly ascertained; though it is thought that Venus was more formidable than Mars as to his personal complaint or danger.

It is our misfortune to have among us now, the same kind of persons as when we were at war with the British. They are actuated by the same unfriendly principles; they are enemies of liberty, and ever wish to frustrate all measures that tend to establish it. These people can always find printers for their purpose, and the venal press under their patronage, is constantly issuing its misrepresentations and falshoods.

But the virtuous American who feels for the rights and liberties of mankind —who is not led by the paltry motives of quarterly payments; bank scrip, &c. cannot but implore the blessings of

Heaven on the efforts of a nation, in their ſtruggles againſt the tyrants of Europe, who have leagued to annihilate every veſtige of freedom and the rights of ſociety from the face of the earth. America will ſoon become the object of theſe deſpots; and as we regard our own liberty, and the peace, ſafety and independence of our country, it is our duty earneſtly to pray for the ſucceſs of France.

[Independ. Chron.]

[From a Virginia paper of May 5.

"The report of the American ambaſſador being killed at Paris by the people, is a circumſtance that has been uſed by the enemies of French freedom as much as poſſible, to excite an odium againſt that regenerated people.—— Whether *Mr. Morris* is, or is not put to death, I cannot determine, but if it be ſo, 'tis not ſo much matter of ſurpriſe that he is killed, as that the people had not done ſo ſix months ago. Ever ſince he has been at that court, his opinions have been known to favor the old principles of monarchy—he has aſſociated with ſuſpicious or deteſted characters——he has been generally marked as he paſſed in the ſtreets with the deſignation of *ariſtocrat*, which in France is ſynonimous with traitor; he has condemned without reſerve, the dethronement of the king, uſed contumelious language of the leading republican characters, and with a forwardneſs and impertinence, peculiar to himſelf, would inveſtigate and paſs a contumelious negative on every republican meaſure, while pending on debate, nay, ſo far did he carry his violence and publicity of opinion, that he did not accompany his countrymen to diſcharge the laſt rites and reſpect to the remains of the brave, the unequal'd PAUL JONES, giving as a reaſon, that he had engaged company to dine with him, who by the bye were, like him, enemies to thoſe who had promoted the emancipation of man from the ſhackles of tyranny—to theſe facts let us add, that a mighty nation is convulſed; liberty is the general object—they have internal enemies who plot their deſtruction; external foes who have waged a general war—their tribunals not yet organized—their king a traitor, condemned and executed—a king to whom a little while ago they loved with enthuſiaſtic idolatry—and we could not have been aſtoniſhed if Mr. Morris had been killed, but rather that he was ſuffered ſo long under the protection of an American diploma, to triumph in unexampled folly and impertinence—If he be in reality no more, 'tis hoped that our government will direct the choice of his ſucceſſor to one who is a friend to LIBERTY and MAN."

The letter found amongſt the king's papers, from La Source, his great confidant, who was executed, ſays, that Dumourier was a man of great abilities and addreſs; a ſcholar, ſoldier, and politician; but that he never would ſuit to be one of their party; becauſe he was an unchangeable republican.

A trader of veracity lately arrived from Georgia, and whoſe excurſions on the confines of the territory of the United States, were extenſive, informs that the depredations of the ſavages have been unuſually bold; that a number of white people are more dangerous than the Indians, and that the Creeks were lately joined by ſome northern Indians, which muſt prove a ſtimulus to more open and outrageous operations.

A frigate with ſeveral armed veſſels and a number of tranſports with troops ſailed from Halifax the 8th of May on a ſecret expedition.

Certain accounts are now received of the capture of the French iſland Tobago, by the Britiſh forces from Grenada. The garriſon having refuſed to capitulate on ſummons, the fort in which the whole defence of the iſland lay, was carried by ſtorm, with ſome loſs of men. Admiral Gardner's fleet had arrived at Barbadoes; and it was generally believed that the French fleet had arrived at Martinico.

At Cape Nicola Mole, we are informed, they are fitting out ſeveral privateers to cruize on the American coaſt.

The amount of rice ſhipped from the port of Charleſton, S. C. from the 1ſt of January laſt, to the 11th inſt. viz. 8850 tierces, and 80,850 barrels, averaging each 550 wt. neat.

A writer in the Daily Advertiſer of Wedneſday, propoſes, as the beſt means of puniſhing the Indians, and inclining them to peace, to fix convenient ſtations, at proper diſtances from Preſq'iſle to the Great Miami, to be occupied by regular troops: all friendly Indians to be invited within the line of theſe ſtations, and there to be aſſiſted in providing for ſubſiſtence: that all expert huntſmen and woodſmen ſhall be invited by a reward of 50l. for every Indian ſcalp that ſhould be brought in, without regard to age or ſex, and to have no other compenſation for their ſervices. This method he eſteems the only effectual one to check the progreſs of Indian inſolence and cruelty.

Pittſburgh, June 8.

Two of the Wabaſh Indians lately arrived from Philadelphia are to attend at the treaty to be held at Sanduſky—they will depart from here in a few days in company with ſome of the Six Nations.

Mr. Scull,

THE Judges of the county court of Allegheny county at June term 1793, taking into conſideration that by the looſe manner of keeping priſoners, and the practice too common with goalers of ſuffering liquor to be ſold and drank among their priſoners, goals inſtead of places for correction and amendment, become ſcenes of debauchery and means of corruption; thought it proper to publiſh the following extract from an act of aſſembly paſſed on the 5th day of April 1790.

Section XXXV. "Be it enacted, &c. That if any goaler or other perſon whatever ſhall introduce into, or give away, barter, or ſell, within any goal or houſe of correction, in the ſaid city (of Philadelphia) or any of the counties of this ſtate, any ſpirituous or fermented liquors, excepting only ſuch as the goaler or keeper of ſuch goal or houſe of correction ſhall make uſe of, in his own family, or ſuch as may be required for any priſoner in a ſtate of ill health, and for ſuch purpoſe preſcribed by an attending phyſician, and delivered into the hands of ſuch phyſician, or other perſon appointed, to receive them; ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds, to be recovered as debts of like value may be recovered, by the laws of this ſtate, one moiety thereof to the uſe of the perſon ſuing, the other moiety to be paid to the ſaid inſpectors, for the purpoſes in this act contained."

You are requeſted therefore to publiſh this.

‡‡‡ The Brethren of Lodge No. 45, are requeſted to meet at the Brick Redoubt, in Water-ſtreet, on Tueſday evening next, preciſely at ſeven o'clock.

By order of the Worſhipful Maſter,
JOHN BRADSHAW, Sec'y.

June 7, 1793.

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Forty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt yeſterday on the Alleghany road, between Pittſburgh and Thompſon's tavern on Turtle creek, a black leather Pocket book, containing about *Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, a Bill of Exchange, and ſundry other papers.* The above will be given to any perſon that will lodge the ſame with Joſiah Tannehill, Pittſburgh.

JESSE TOWNSEND.

June 7th, 1793.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

A Paris paper, entitled, "*Le Moniteur Univerſelle,*" of the ſecond of April, contains the proceſs verbal of the conferences of the civil commiſſioners with Gen. Dumourier.—Theſe commiſſioners were Citizens *Prely, Bereyra,* and *Dubuiſſon.* It does not appear that they were ſpecially deputed, but had been ſome time previous to the interview, with the army. Generals *Valence, Montjoye,* and *Egalite* were preſent; and it appears from the detail, that while *Prely* was particularly engaged with Dumourier, the two others entered into converſation with *Valence* and *Montjoye.* Theſe ſpoke with great vehemence againſt the revolutionary tribunal; they ſaid that the Convention had no right to compel them to obey laws to which they had not conſented.

A veſſel was very lately ſpoken with at ſea bound for Baltimore, that left the Engliſh channel the 16th of April. The laſt accounts then received from London mentioned not a word of Dumourier's deſection, but that he was retreating in the beſt order into France.—It is added that the corruption of the Britiſh prints is ſo great, that very little credit can now be given to them in whatever relates to France, except what is ſtrictly official.

In Scotland and in the North of Ireland there are a great portion of the people, who have declared their entire diſapprobation of monarchial government.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, to come and ſettle their accounts, and make payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring forward their accounts for payment.

Thoſe perſons that have made improvements between Mr. Hoge's diſtrict and the two Beaver creeks, in order to hold land, are requeſted to meet me on the 11th or 12th inſtant, in order to ſhew me their improvements, as I have ſome warrants to lay and I do not wiſh to interfere with any claim.

JOHN M'KEE

June 1, 1793.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, as a ſtray, a brown mare, 3 years old, ſome white round her hind feet, a natural trotter, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, four miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 4, 1793.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh.

A.

COLONEL James Alliſon, Waſhington county; David Abraham, ſoldier in captain Brock's company; John Armſtrong, Waſhington county.

B.

Amos Beach, ſoldier; Caleb Burgeſs, Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Bull, John Berkenſhaw, Little Redſtone; William Blue, Head Quarters; Joſeph Beggs, Robinſon's run; Peter Burgar, Waſhingron county; Rowley Boyd, Allegheny county; Ozi Baker, ſoldier; Mr. Blakeway, Ten Mile.

C.

David Clements, Fort Waſhington; Jacob Cooper, Turnbull's Ironworks; Ezekiel Cooper, mouth of Buffaloe; Benjamin Cobin, ſoldier; David Cail, Bourbon Kentucky; Archibald Cunningham, care of widow Miers.

D.

Matthew Dender, Chartiers; Jas. Dugan, John Dietz, Jonathan Deſol, Muſkingum; Sterret and Donolaſs, merchants, near Pittſburgh; Moſes Dedier, Galliopolis; Iſrael Dodge.

E.

Joſeph Eveleth.

F.

Emanuel Frantz, millwright; Mary Findley, Weſtmoreland county; Margaret Flinn, Allegheny county; Revd. James Finley, Weſtmoreland county; Wm. Frazier, Beaver creek; George Trahiear, Fort Waſhington.

G.

Moſes Greer, Falls of Ohio.

H.

Jerom Holt, Cincinnati, on the Ohio; John Hamilton, ſoldier; Robert Hewſton, Allegheny county; John Hogg, Iſaac Hyhn, Waſhington; Mahlon Hait; Fort Waſhington; Benjamin Harvey, care of W. M'Kinley; Weſt Liberty; John Higgins, Auguſtine Heine, a carpenter from Bremen.

I.

Chriſtian Ilgner, a ſoldier in the cavalry.

L.

Monſ. Laurert, Galliopolis; Alexander Lowther, Ohio county; William P. Lunt, Ohio; Silas Lilly, Head Quarters; Stephen Little, Weſtern Territory; Jacob Long, ſoldier; Thomas Loague, on the river Ohio.

M.

Duncan Mackenzie, Mingo Bottom; Monſ. Maurice, Galliopolis; Enſign William Mills, Fort Waſhington, John Mullen, Chartiers; David Miller, Thomas Morgan, carpenter, Alliance Furnace; William Moore, Muddy creek; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort St. Clair; William Moulton, Marietta; Capt. John Mills, Fort Waſhington; Dunkin Mathes, Weſtmoreland county; Joſeph M'Munn, care of James Miers; Henry M'Donough, Waſhington county; Enſign Peter Marks, Fort Waſhington; Alex. M'Donald, ſchoolmaſter, Weſtmoreland county; Kennard M'Kinſey, Brewer Munn, Patrick Moore, Limeſtone, Kentucky; James M'Call, Devore's ferry; Pat. M'Gill, ſoldier.

N.

John [illegible], Richard Newſham, Chartiers.

O.

Connell O'Boyle, Weſtmoreland county.

P.

Robert Preſton, Waſhington county; Ezra Putnam, Marietta; Dr. Joſeph Phillips, John Pollard, ſoldier;

R.

John Roſs, Cavalry; John Roſs, James Roas, Waſhington.

S.

Daniel Swiney, Beaſon Town; John Strong, Fort Waſhington; Andrew Storey, Muſkingum; Jacob Strohouwar, Jeremiah Stillwell, ſoldier; Thomas Smith, James Semple, David Strong, Fort Waſhington; William Sinclair, Waſhington county.

T.

James Thornburgh, Samuel Turk, ſoldier.

W.

David Wilſon, William Wightman, Peters creek; Chriſtian Williman, trumpeter, Robert Warnock, Nathan Woodbury, near Redſtone; Dr. Joſ. Way, Abraham Wood, Head Quarters.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the first and second Volume may be had in this town.

FOR SALE,

A Land Office Treasury *Warrant, directed to the principal surveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, sufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more surveys, to the quantity of* 1000 *acres. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the south west corner of Fourth and Market streets.*

JAMES BLASHFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1793.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he constantly keeps up a stock of TEN THOUSAND PIECES for Sale, comprising every variety of colours in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, suitable for every part of a house; the perfection attained in this Manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, liveliness and durability of colours, variety in designs and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich Festoon and Narrow Borders, and Pannel Paper.

Printed directions for hanging the paper on the walls, are furnished to those who have not an opportunity of procuring workmen acquainted with that business.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Long, late of Cecil township, Washington county, are requested to come in and pay off their respective accounts on the 21st of June next, and those that have any demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

HANNAH LONG, Executrix.
JOHN DONALD,)
JOHN GUISTEN,) *Executors.*

May 18, 1793.

N. B. The executors will meet at the house of the deceased.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Wells & Morris,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store, on the north side of Market street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, in Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

consisting of a great variety of useful articles, of English and German manufacture, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, or the usual credit.

May, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Washington county, Fallowfield township, on the 11th instant, a bright sorrel Mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, 5 or 6 years old, a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL CASSNER.

May 16, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near the mouth of Herman's creek, about the 6th inst. a dark bay Mare about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with a small star and blaze in her face, neither brand nor ear mark, well made and trots neatly. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

ASEHEL EDGINTON.

Ohio county, May 3, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner's trade, a lad of about 14 or 15 years old--such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to ALLEN PUTNAM, living in the Forks of Yough.

May 29, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat and general assortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favored me with their custom, they may rely on being served as usual with the best and cheapest goods.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1793.

Notice is hereby given, that on the second Monday in June next, will be sold to the lowest bidder, a STONE JAIL, to be built in Morgan Town, of the following size, viz. Forty four feet by twenty, and thirteen feet high—The work to be fully completed in twelve months from the day of sale. The particulars of said building will be made known at the day of sale.

THOMAS BUTLAR.

Monongalia county, May 16, 1793.

St. Clair township, May 22, 1793.

WHEREAS my husband William Wilson advertised me in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 11th instant, setting forth, that I Elizabeth Wilson had behaved myself in an unbecoming manner, and left his bed and board, I declare it is false, that he had neither of them, at the time he ranaway from the constable, and left me with a child at my breast, without a thing to subsist upon. I hope therefore that no justice of the peace will bear his false tale, that he has and will be able to invent against me, as I declare I am afraid that he will take my life which he has often threatened. I can assure the public that he is a very bad man and a noted liar, and has certified the same to Margaret Lounsdale.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

WHEREAS *proper attention has not been paid by some of the millers in the western counties to the laws for the inspection of flour, this is therefore to warn them that if their flour casks are not properly branded with the miller's name, &c. and hooped and nailed as the law directs, as well as the other parts of the law necessary to conform to, they may depend on being fined agreeable to law for all flour inspected after this publication; and all deputy inspectors in the western counties are hereby enjoined to do their duty as the law directs. Any person may see the said laws by calling on either of the deputies or myself.*

NATHl. IRISH, Inspector of Flour.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1793.

Those persons in the neighbourhood of Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, or those who may be inclined to deliver either whiskey or flour for their subscriptions for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are hereby informed, that the above mentioned kind of produce will be received there, if delivered to Mr. John Connel, *merchant, in one month from this date, who is authorised to give receipts, and allow the current price.*

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Englishf as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

ELIZABETHTOWN

Monongahela, entreating relation, a House of

Public Entertain

is much wanted in it, useful, and undoubted the keeper, for reasons mentioned.

THERE is now to be le tered into immediately, a good two and a half house, convenient and well for the purpose above, with garden annexed, and an ferry—the house will be le without the ferry, and on generous terms.

The situation of this place tremely favorable to an inn lays on the river, and in the of the FOUR WESTERN CO having public roads leading to different quarters, and the de them from the hills down to the most gradual and easy for ges of any in this country; travellers from the lower coun elsewhere, are constantly comin in order to take boats, and go the river.

These, added to the prese provements of the place, with the cheapness and ease of forage and provisions, opens prospect of advantage and profit to first who may set up, and keep orderly house, which will be promoted and greatly encouraged by the owner of the premises, to whom please to apply for the terms, and other particulars.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor of Elizabeth Town.

May 21, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Solomon Porter's near the mouth of Hermans creek, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Horse, about 8 years old, 15 hands and one half high, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, with a swivel stirrup. Any person who will take up the horse and thief, if stolen, shall upon conviction of the thief have a reward of Twelve Dollars, and for the horse only the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber living in Charlestown, Ohio county.

CHARLES PRATHER.

May 18, 1793.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, on the 1st instant, a small bay horse, about 9 or 10 years old, marked on the left shoulder G or C V, his fore top cut, also a bay Filly, two years old, has a white stripe down its face. The above reward with reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person who will deliver said horses to the subscriber living near the head waters of Montour's run, near Samuel Jefferies mill.

HUGH MEGINNIS.

March 21, 1793.

Whereas Elizabeth, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in an unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, I forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and those who harbour her will be prosecuted therefor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Allegheny county, May 11, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*